

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

an hour in a 3 per cent solution of tartaric acid. It is asserted that salads so treated and afterwards washed with water are absolutely nontoxic and that their gastronomic qualities are unaffected by the process. It is recorded that the bacilli of pest and of diphtheria are killed in five

minutes by a 5 per cent solution of tartaric acid.

The recent studies of Wurtz and Bourger are in point. In these inquiries it was demonstrated that the use of washings of cesspools for manuring truck gardens is perilous to health. Pathogenic organisms thus deposited on vegetables are capable of retaining their virulence for long periods. In France, an official inquiry has been made into this matter and a hygienic commission has confirmed the conclusions of Wurtz and Bourges. The commission was composed of Brouardel, Roux, Wurtz, and Ogier. Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MADAGASCAR.

Plague at Majunga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, which reads as follows: "Plague Majunga."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, May 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith the number and causes of death which occurred in this city for the seventeen days ended May 17, 1902. Malarial fevers (including pernicioso), 11; typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis (pulmonary and intestinal), 5; puerperal fever, 1; gastrointestinal fever, 9; pulmonary, 6; cardio-vascular, 2; scorbutus, 1; senility, 2; infantile debility, 1; traumatism, 2. Total, 41.

This information is obtained from the official records, and, as will be noted, no diseases of a quarantinable nature have been reported.

Hereafter I shall report information of the above character to the Bureau every week.

Respectfully,

Jos. Goldberger, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A case of yellow fever at Tampico—Imported.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, June 2, 1902.

One yellow fever arrived from Vera Cruz.

GOLDBERGER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.